

Comparison of the Properties of Ni–Mn Hydroxides/Oxides with Ni–Mn Phosphates for the Purpose of Hybrid Supercapacitors

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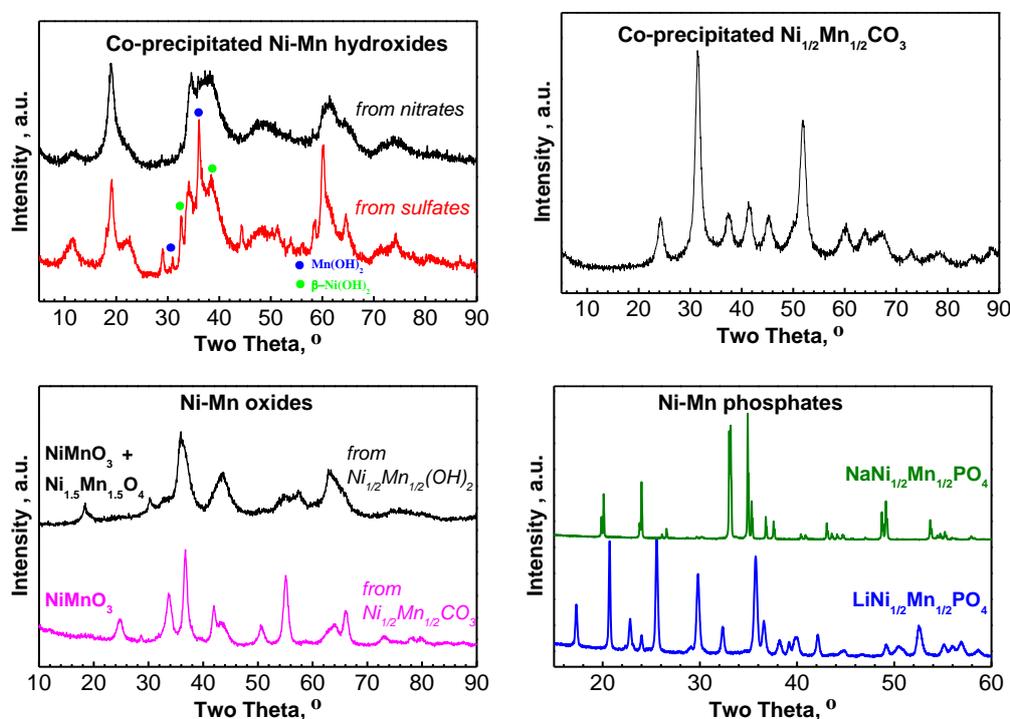


Figure S1. XRD patterns of Ni-Mn based mixed hydroxides, carbonate, oxides and phosphates

The XRD patterns of all samples are indexed taking into account the ICSD database.

XRD pattern of the precipitated Ni-Mn carbonate is indexed in the calcite-type structure with lattice parameters of $a = 4.724 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 15.52 \text{ \AA}$, $V = 300.0 \text{ \AA}^3$. These values are intermediate between those for NiCO_3 ($a = 4.6117 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.735 \text{ \AA}$, $V = 271.4 \text{ \AA}^3$ [1]) and MnCO_3 ($a = 4.772 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 15.637 \text{ \AA}$, $V = 308.4 \text{ \AA}^3$, [2]). From the chemical analysis the Ni/Mn ratio is 0.96, so that the composition is $\text{Ni}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{CO}_3$.

The precipitation with nitrate salts yields a single $\text{Ni}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}(\text{OH})_2$ phase, that is isostructural to well-known $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ (ICSD 28101), while a mixture between α - and β -type $\text{Ni}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}(\text{OH})_2$, as well as individual $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ (ICSD 23591) and $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, is obtained when nickel and manganese sulfate salts are used (Fig. S1).

The oxide NiMnO_3 prepared after the thermal decomposition of $\text{Ni}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{CO}_3$ is characterized by an ilmenite-type of structure (ICSD 31853), while a mixture between ilmenite phase NiMnO_3 and a spinel phase $\text{Ni}_{1.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$ is formed after decomposition of single $\beta\text{-Ni}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}(\text{OH})_2$ phase. The XRD pattern of the spinel phase is very similar to that of cubic NiMn_2O_4 (ICSD 185294).

XRD data evidence for the formation of single phase of $\text{LiNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{PO}_4$ and $\text{NaNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{PO}_4$. $\text{LiNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{PO}_4$ adopts an olivine-type structure (SG $Pnma$) that is characteristic for the end members, LiMnPO_4 and LiNiPO_4 , with lattice parameters: $a = 10.2469(6)$ Å; $b = 5.9858(3)$ Å; $c = 4.7152(3)$ Å; $V = 289.05(3)$ Å³. In contrast, sodium compound $\text{NaNi}_{1/2}\text{Mn}_{1/2}\text{PO}_4$ is characterized by a maricite type structure (also SG $Pnma$) with the following lattice parameters: $a = 8.9233(1)$ Å; $b = 6.8207(1)$ Å; $c = 5.0744(1)$ Å; $V = 308.852(7)$ Å³. It is important that for both mixed phosphates the unit-cell volume has an intermediate value between these for the corresponding end members, $\text{Li}(\text{Na})\text{MnPO}_4$ and $\text{Li}(\text{Na})\text{NiPO}_4$, which confirms the formation of mixed crystals [3-6]. The olivine- and maricite type structures are closely related each other: they have the same PO_4 framework, but with a reverse distribution of M^+ and M^{2+} ions over the two octahedral sites ($4a$ and $4c$ sites). In the olivine structure Ni/Mn ions are randomly distributed on the $4c$ octahedral sites, while in the maricite structure – on the $4a$ crystallographic sites. To the best of our knowledge, we report the first crystallographic data for these mixed Ni-Mn based phosphate compositions.

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